REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicants have rewritten Claim 2 in independent form and to include features previously recited in Claims 7 and 8. Applicants believe that Claim 2 is allowable without further search because Claim 2 recites features previously presented in the response mailed on February 14, 2006.

Applicants have also rewritten Claims 11 and 20, in a similar manner to Claim 2. Claims 11 and 20 have been rewritten in independent form and to include the features previously recited in claims 16 and 17; and 25 and 26, respectively. Applicants believe that Claims 11 and 20 are allowable without further search because Claims 11 and 20 recite features previously presented in the response mailed on February 14, 2006.

In view of the following discussion and the amendments to the claims, the Applicants submit that none of the claims now pending in the application are indefinite under the provisions of 35 USC § 112, second paragraph or obvious under the provisions of 35 USC § 103 (a). Thus, the Applicants believe that all of these claims are now in allowable form.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this patent application. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse action in any of the claims now pending in the application, Applicants request that the Examiner telephone Ms. Janet M. Skafar, Esq. at telephone number (650) 988-0655, so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Status of Claims

Claims 2-5, 9, 11-14, 18, 20-23, and 27 are pending in this application.
Claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 24, 25 and 26 are canceled.

The Rejection of Claim 3 under 35 USC § 112

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention because the claims recite the term "generating generates …." and it is not clear to the Examiner as to what the "generating" is. In response, Applicants have amended Claim 3 as follows: "wherein said generating generates the second web page comprises comprising at least a subset of the second set of data having, at least in part, at least one of the second presentation format and the second behavior in accordance with the at least one setting". Applicants have also amended Claims 12 and 21 in a similar manner as Claim 3 to remove the term "generating generates".

The Rejection of the Claims under 35 USC § 103 (a)

Claims 1, 3-5, 10, 12-15, 19 and 21-23 were rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the Guedalia patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,121,970, granted on September 19, 2000) in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

Claims 2, 11 and 20 were rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the Guedalia patent, in view of AAPA, further in view of Cragan et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,161,112, granted on Dec. 12, 2000).

Claims 6-9, 15-18 and 24-27 were rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the Guedalia patent, in view of AAPA and further in view of the Percival publication (U.S. Published Patent Application No. 2004/0039795 A1).

In response, Applicants have amended Claims 2, 11 and 20 to more particularly point out the invention. Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of AAPA, the Guedalia patent, the Cragun et al patent, and the Percival publication, does not disclose or suggest each and every element as claimed.

The rejection asserts that Guedalia discloses that the message the client sends to the server indicating which image the user is requesting also contains the client's state information (presentation format and behavior specifying at least one setting), which includes the size and location of the view window (column 4, lines 58-59). Applicants respectfully submit that the client's state information which includes the size and location of the view window is different from "the request specifying a properties file comprising at least one setting," and "wherein the at least one setting comprises at least one setting selected from the group consisting of a graphics setting, a style sheet setting, and a type setting."

The rejection asserts that "the presentation format and behavior information could have been included in the client state information message in which the server used to generate a new HTML page. However, the Guedalia patent does not teach doing so using the recited technique of the claimed invention of "the request specifying a properties file comprising at least one setting."

In particular, in column 15, lines 4-8, Guedalia teaches sending "an IIP request for image data 58 to the server. The server parses the request, accesses the necessary FLASHPIX.RTM. image tiles, assembles them into a rectangular image portion 60, and sends the new image back to the client." Unlike the claimed invention, the

Guedalia patent does not teach a "request specifying a properties file comprising at least one setting," and "wherein the at least one setting comprises at least one setting selected from the group consisting of a graphics setting, a style sheet setting, and a type setting."

The teachings of the Cragun et al patent are also different from the claimed invention. The Cragun et al patent allows a user to set presentation attributes that determine how a presentation item, within predetermined limits, is presented to the user via the web browser. In column 7, lines 22-33, the Cragun et al patent states: "The user can setup or change the presentation attributes of each individual presentation item, or instead can specify a global default for the browser that is applied to all presentation items until changed by the user. A suitable menu for changing the presentation preferences (or attributes) is shown in FIG. 11. Note that a user may invoke this menu to set the global presentation attributes for the browser. In the alternative, the user may invoke this menu to set the presentation attributes for a particular presentation item. One suitable way for a user to invoke this menu is to place the mouse or other pointing device over the presentation item, and click on the right button."

Unlike in the Cragun et al patent, using the present invention, the presentation format and behavior is dynamically controlled at the time the web page is generated by the second web application "in response to a request from a first web application", the request specifying a properties file comprising at least one setting." The Cragun et al patent does not teach "in response to a request from a first web application having a first web page having a first presentation format and a first behavior, the request specifying a properties file comprising at least one setting, generating a second web page, by a second web application external to the first web application, the second web page having a second presentation format and a second behavior, the second web page being generated in accordance with the at least one setting, wherein the at least one setting controls, at least in part, at least one of the second presentation format and the second behavior, wherein the at least one setting comprises at least one setting selected from the

group consisting of a graphics setting, a style sheet setting, and a type setting, wherein the at least one setting causes the second presentation format and the second behavior to be substantially similar to the first presentation format and the first behavior, respectively."

The rejection asserts that the Percival publication teaches prior to the user creating the web page(s), the user provides parameters, which describes the web site type, and a few personal parameters. The rejection asserts that these parameters are stored in a file (properties file), which become default parameters for a particular web site. The rejection asserts that "Using the broadest interpretation of "default parameters to define a web site," the Examiner concludes that these parameters includes the type setting, graphics, and style sheet setting, which includes a print enable setting for displaying a print button." On pages 14 and 15, Applicants' specification describes a type setting, cascading style sheet setting, and a graphics setting (iconPrefix setting). These setting are different from the parameters of the Percival publication. Furthermore, the Percival publication does not teach the recitation of "the request specifying a properties file comprising at least one setting," and "wherein the at least one setting comprises at least one setting selected from the group consisting of a graphics setting, a style sheet setting, and a type setting, wherein the at least one setting causes the second presentation format and the second behavior to be substantially similar to the first presentation format and the first behavior, respectively."

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that neither AAPA, the Guedalia patent, the Cragun et al patent, nor the Percival publication teach or suggest, alone or in combination, all the recitations of the claimed invention.

Furthermore, the Guedalia patent, Cragun patent and the Percival publication are directed to a different problem from the claimed invention. The claimed invention is directed to the problem of controlling the look and feel of a second web application when integrating the second web application with a first web application

where the second web application is external to the first web application. In particular, the claimed invention is directed to the problem of integrating disparate web applications such that those web applications have a substantially similar presentation format and behavior. The Guedalia patent is directed to client-less HTML-driven interactive image navigation over the Internet. The Cragun et al patent is directed to a presentation control mechanism that allows a user to set presentation attributes for one or more presentation items on a web page. The Percival publication is directed to an authoring system and method for generation and maintenance of user Webs containing user updatable variable content Web pages. Neither the Guedalia patent, the Cragun et al patent nor the Percival publication are directed to the problem of integrating disparate web applications such that those web applications have a substantially similar presentation format and behavior. Therefore, one would not be motivated to combine the teachings of the Guedalia patent, Cragun patent and the Percival publication to solve the problem of the claimed invention.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 2 is not obvious. Claims 11 and 20 have similar distinguishing limitations as Claim 21, and are patentable for the same reasons as Claim 2.

Claims 3-5, 12-14, and 21-23 have been amended to depend from Claims 2, 11 and 20, respectively. Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 3-5, 12-14 and 21-23 are patentable for the same reasons as Claims 2, 11 and 20, respectively.

Claims 9, 18 and 27 have been amended to depend from Claims 3, 12 and 21, respectively, to provide a proper antecedent basis for "the second set of data". Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 9, 18 and 27 are patentable for the same reasons as Claims 3, 12 and 21, respectively.

Applicants also respectfully submit that Claims 9, 18 and 27 are patentable for an additional reason. Even assuming that the Percival publication teaches a print
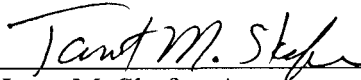
enabled setting for displaying a print button, the Percival publication does not teach the recitation that "the at least one setting comprises a print enabled setting to cause a print button to be displayed **to allow the second set of data to be printed**". For the foregoing additional reason, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 9, 18 and 27 are patentable.

Conclusion

Consequently, the Applicants believe that all these claims are presently in condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

July 25, 2006

Janet M. Skafar, Attorney
Reg. No. 41,315
Correspondence Customer No. 24852
Message Telephone: (408)463-5670
Facsimile: (408) 463-4827